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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

: 1764
Examiner : W. Griffin
Serial No. : 09/601,414
Filed : August 1, 2000
Inventors : Masahito Yoshikawa
: Hajime Kato
Title : METHOD FOR CONVERTING
: AROMATIC COMPOUNDS



22469

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

Docket: 1344-00
Confirmation No: 2306
Dated: June 17, 2002

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700

JUL - 9 2002

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AMENDMENT AND ARGUMENT

Box AF
Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

In response to the Official Action dated February 15, 2002, Applicants amend as follows:

Version with Markings to Show Changes to the Specification

Kindly amend the Specification as follows:

Paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2:

Zeolite is a porous crystal of which the pores are uniform and have a molecular-level size. It can be a catalyst having good activity and selectivity for conversion of aromatic compounds having a relatively small molecular size, for example, for xylene isomerization, toluene disproportionation or the like, and is so used in some industrial-scale plants. However, for conversion of large-size molecules, using zeolite is often problematic in that the reactant molecules could not penetrate into the zeolite pores, or even if having penetrated thereinto, they could not diffuse rapidly through the pores to receive satisfactory conversion activity. On the other hand, among many kinds of zeolite, pentacyl-type zeolite, mordenite-type zeolite, β -type zeolite, and faujasite-type zeolite are widely used.

Paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7:

Any one can know the sizes of pore apertures in zeolite of which the structure is